

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUME XVIII. No. 190

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMIA THEATRE. Bowery—GAY OF PALERSTINE—KING'S GARDENER—WARDING BOY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—UNCLE PAT'S CABIN—IT'S THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—THE ENCHANTRESS.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street—HARVEST HOME—DAVID—ALFRED MAID.

AMERICAN MUSIUM—Athenaeum—WATTS'S SERENADES—EVENING—DANIEL'S TROUPE OF MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS.

MADISON AVENUE—Athenaeum and Rink—FRANKLIN'S COLORED HIPPODROME.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 475 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN RELIQUIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOODS' MINSTRELS, Woods' Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

GEORGE A. 506 Broadway—PANDORA OF THE MUSICAL.

New York, Monday, July 11, 1853.

The News.

We elsewhere publish further particulars of the disastrous effects of the storm which swept over this section of the country on Saturday evening. In addition to the terrible calamity at Haverstraw, of which a full account is furnished by our special reporter, we learn that a new four story brick building, in process of completion in Brooklyn, was blown down a few minutes after the workmen had left the premises. The inside wall is reported to have been twelve inches thick, nevertheless little remains standing except the basement walls. The new cotton factory at Attleborough, Mass., worth, with its contents, between forty and fifty thousand dollars, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building is supposed to have been struck by lightning. As yet we have not heard that any damage was done by the storm yesterday. A despatch from Baltimore states that the wind, rain, and lightning there, during the afternoon, were very heavy.

The Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, putting us in possession of European journals and advices down to the twenty-ninth of June—four days later.

The proceedings of the English Parliament were uninteresting. Lord Lyndhurst, in his place in the house of Peers, made some very severe remarks upon the late Nesselrode manifesto, which he characterized as being "illogical in its conclusions." In the Commons, Mr. French alluded to the slave laws of South Carolina. The Income Tax bill had become law, and the people were being much amused with the grand military display at Chobham.

France was perfectly tranquil, but the continuance of most unfavorable weather caused some apprehension to be felt regarding the yield of the present harvest.

There had been a ministerial crisis in Spain, and Her Majesty had appointed Senor Calderon de la Barca—at present Spanish Minister at Washington—to the important office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Persia had been visited simultaneously by every description of plague recorded in either ancient or modern history, beginning with locusts and running down to the cholera morbus.

The same political success, heretofore noticed, prevailed at every court in Europe, regarding the final issue of the Eastern question. There was no doubt the Sultan had rejected, courteously but firmly, the last and third ultimatum of the Czar; and the chief points of attention were whether the latter would pour his troops into Moldavia, and if he did, whether active hostilities or further negotiations would be resorted to by the other great powers.

The Paris journals incline to the opinion that peace will be still preserved, although they acknowledge that the Emperor Napoleon felt annoyed at the serious interruption resulting to general trade from the troubled aspect of affairs, and that he had very plainly inquired of his Northern brother "what his intentions were?"

Full details are given of the latest news from Australia and China, which had been received in England, together with the last market quotations.

We publish in another column a letter, containing some additional particulars in relation to the Lady Suffolk and the landing of her cargo of slaves at Cienfuegos, on the island of Cuba, some weeks ago. According to our correspondent's account of the affair, Santa Anna had some connection with it. He says that she cleared from Cuba under the Mexican flag, with no other papers than a certificate from the Mexican Consul at Havana, stating that she sailed with a temporary license under his seal and signature, bound to Laguna de Terminos, and that on her arrival she was to be nationalized as a Mexican ship, owned in Mexico by Dr. Jose Ruiz, a confidential friend of the President.

By way of New Orleans we have one or two additional items of news, brought from Havana by the Black Warrior. It is reported that a wealthy Frenchman, named Forcade, had been arrested on a charge of being extensively engaged in the slave traffic. Several petty Cuban officers had also been placed under arrest for similar reasons. Rumors were also current at Havana that the Chinese, or coolies, on one of the interior plantations, had revolted, and that in the course of a fight an overseer was killed.

Gen. Pierce, we understand, will be received by the military at nine o'clock on Thursday morning. See the account of the preparations for his reception in another column.

The funeral ceremonies of the Rev. Henry Chase, late minister of the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt street, were performed yesterday afternoon at that edifice, in the presence of a large congregation.

Want of room compels us to refrain from referring particularly to the larger portion of the unusually interesting information with which this number of our paper is filled. The attention of the reader is, however, directed to the lengthy accounts we give of the most extensive fairs, or exhibitions of industry, which have hitherto been held in different parts of the world. By way of variety, we also publish a description of the curious scenes outside the Crystal Palace up town. In addition, we insert letters from Albany relative to Saturday's legislative proceedings, and the trial and conviction of Hendrickson, for the murder of his wife; the important decision of Judge Strong in the Supreme Court, granting a peremptory mandamus against the City Treasurer; Commercial, Political, and Miscellaneous News, &c.

THE WAR IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We understand that Mr. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, intends to start a daily paper at Newport, N. H., to be devoted to a criticism of the Presidential appointments and policy; the neglect of the "Old Guard," the annihilation of the Patriot, and the straightening out generally of matters down East. The paper is to be furnished for three months for twenty-five cents. It is to be called the Old Guard. Mr. Burke is at present in Washington, and the first number of the paper will be issued on his return to Newport.

The Mission of Mr. Soule to Spain—The Appointment of Mr. Calderon as Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The report brought over by the America, of the appointment of the Spanish Minister at Washington, Don Calderon de la Barca, as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, is confirmed by the arrival of the Atlantic. We are gratified that it is so, for we recognise it as an omen of peace, and of the continuance of our friendly relations with Spain, without necessarily arresting the policy of "manifest destiny."

Mr. Calderon, most creditably to himself, and most advantageously to his government, has for many years occupied the post at Washington which he is now called upon to relinquish for the still more responsible position, of the Premier of her most Catholic Majesty. And, doubtless, the thorough knowledge which he has acquired from his long and intimate official and social relations with the government, the institutions, and the people of the United States, constitutes the all-sufficient reason for his transfer to Madrid at this particular crisis. We also consider it conclusive of this fact, that any negotiations which may arise concerning the island of Cuba, are to be conducted at the Spanish capital under the eye of the Queen and her ministers and advisers.

In this view the mission of Mr. Soule assumes the very highest degree of importance, as does also the question of his reception or rejection by the Spanish Cabinet. The appointment, however, of Mr. Calderon as the Spanish Secretary of State, we regard as settling this point, beyond all doubt, in favor of the most cordial and gracious reception of Mr. Soule. The kindly relations, official and private, which have marked the intercourse between these two distinguished gentlemen since their first acquaintance through the appointment of our new minister to Spain, are the basis of this conclusion. Independently, however, of these personal relations, we are disposed to maintain our original ground that Mr. Soule is entitled to and will receive a cordial and generous reception at Madrid.

The Spanish papers have been engaged of late, in discussing the international relations between the United States and Spain. They affect, amongst other things, to have discerned "a remarkable change of policy" on the part of the States toward that power, and to have detected new and formidable dangers impending over the sovereignty of Cuba. Mr. Soule, our newly appointed Envoy, is regarded as constituting an important element in these dangers, and the propriety of his official reception by their government is seriously considered. It is made a point by some of these journals, not only of solemn, but even of national importance.

However flattering this may be to Mr. Soule, and however palpable the fact that such a result could scarcely have occurred in reference to an ordinary man, yet it is nevertheless plain that this belligerent agitation is altogether unofficial. It is, in fact, little else than a feeble echo of the free soil and whig fanaticism prevalent in this country. Points of national honor and etiquette are also raised and agitated. Mr. Soule's career of life is gone over in considerable detail, and a Spanish Protectorate in Mexico is openly advocated. The gravamen of all these protestations against Mr. Soule appears to be little more or less than this—He is supposed to be a filibuster—he is supposed to covet the possession of Cuba for the United States—to have avowed as much in his speeches in the United States Senate, and to have even been complimented at a supper in Washington for these identical incendiary sentiments.

This last charge, it must be admitted, is of a nature truly alarming! That a handful of gentlemen at a political supper should have gone so far as to utter and proclaim an admiration for sentiments of this class on the part of Mr. Soule—this, we admit, is enough to justify all the consternation that has evidently taken possession of the throne of Spain. That such a fee, capable of purposes the most insidious and disastrous, should be admitted within the sacred boundaries of the realm—where, whilst the Ministry is pale, and the Queen herself speechless with apprehension—may make over the frontier, with the island of Cuba in his port-folio; nay, who once admitted within the citadel of Catholic power, may, in the space perhaps of forty-eight hours, lay the entire Spanish empire in the dust—this is a madness not for one instant to be entertained. The wisest man in Spain foresees, and foresees plainly, that if he be once received, there is no remaining hope against these inevitable results. They plainly behold the irremediable end of the Spanish monarchy for ever. We admire this prophetic wisdom! We applaud these fears!

But justifying as it is not true (as the Spanish papers assert,) that Mr. Soule has ever avowed himself to be a filibuster. The allegation, from whatever quarter proceeding, is a groundless and impudent falsehood. Neither his speeches nor his acts have ever declared him such, and it is altogether improbable that any one of the scribblers by whom he is thus assailed has ever perused his eloquent orations. If they had, they would have discovered not villany, not political larceny, not contempt for the common laws and common interests of nations, but, on the contrary, an elevated advocacy of those great canons of international law which constitute the safety of the strong as well as the safety of the weak. In his speech delivered in reply to Mr. Clark, so little understood, but so often and so bitterly denounced, they would have discovered in his allusions to the Lopez expedition, sentiments like these:—

"Sir, I disapproved them, as I disapprove now, the reckless undertaking," &c.

In his speech, also, upon the "joint resolutions relating to Cuba," &c., his language is this:—"Sir, I am against this government forming any scheme through which an attempt might be made to wrest Cuba from Spain, in violation of the strictest precepts of the law of nations." And, in short, whenever pains are taken to ascertain the real truth of the matter, one is brought to this simple but unanswerable conclusion—that there is not the least foundation for tergiversations so exaggerated and ridiculous.

It is even assumed that the appointment of Mr. Soule is aimed as a deliberate affront at Spain, that this reception "involves not only a point of high importance, but also one of national honor," and that "Spain could not admit him without derogation to her power, to her traditional dignity, and to the most common sentiments of honor and decorum." Where—questions of honor are involved, punctilio—even Spanish punctilio—is certainly deserving of admiration, but where honor is not concerned, Quixotism may be very properly sacrificed to common sense. It is quite ludicrous to imagine that governments are a fig for the individual sentiments of ambassadors. The well established rules of "diplomatic intercourse" provide abundant guards against evils real or imaginary, from such a quarter. The letter of instructions furnished by his government constitute the actual character of a foreign envoy. He is a nullity for all other purposes. Save in those cases where discretionary powers are conferred to him, he is as incapable of mischief as the pen. Ink and paper with which he writes. Even when invested with discretion, if he should present for discussion an exceptional subject, a simple intimation that the question could not be entertained would dispose of it definitely, without more words. If a minister be duly accredited by his government and deport himself with decency, that is sufficient. It is utterly farcical to suppose that a ministry have so little to think about as to heed the rebuffs of writers, or to institute an inquisition into the antecedents of their diplomatic guests. If it were otherwise, the reception of a minister by any power would be almost radically impossible. It is a case, without precedent, that nations should scruple to receive a distinguished envoy, representing a friendly State, for no better reason than that his opinions and deportment at home should have comported with their own caprices.

But it is contended that, under the international code, Spain, in common with all other governments, is empowered to reject an envoy without the assignment of any reason for it. This right is assumed to be an established and recognised usage, and one which has been enforced time and again by civilized nations. Our own example is cited by way of precedent; and thus Spain is not only justified by the law, but by the practice, if she should think proper to put in force against us this extraordinary prerogative. Not satisfied with demonstrating this point both by argument and usage, much stress is given to the law itself. Wheaton, a distinguished American jurist, is appealed to, and the doctrines as laid down by him are declared to be decisive. Having made out a clear case for their own satisfaction they go on to consider how far it is incumbent upon Spain to give Mr. Soule a flat rejection, and send him home. Upon this point the oracles are divided.

A word of argument on this whole proposition:—

In the first place, these papers know as little of international law as of the opinions and speeches of Mr. Soule. There is no probability that they have perused a solitary paragraph of either. It is not true that nations have the right to reject ministers plenipotentiary without the rendition of a reason. Acts so arbitrary are unknown in diplomatic history. International law authorizes nothing of the sort. Neither the United States nor any other power has ever pretended to such a stretch of authority. Nor do the cases quoted from this practice of the United States lend the slightest support to such a view of the subject. In those cases the question decided was not a question of reception. Both ministers had been fully received, and had resided for a length of time near this government. They were simply dismissed, and for the excellent reason that they were deficient in good breeding. As to the language of Wheaton, the opinions, assertions and arguments of the Spanish press are just as groundless as upon all the other points of their case. So far from sustaining them, however, he gives them as firm and flat a negation as could well be embodied either in the English or Castilian tongues. His words are these:—"So, also, one court may absolutely refuse a particular individual as minister from another court, alleging the motives on which such refusal is grounded." Nor does he stand alone in this position. Merlin, Martens, Bynkershoek; in fact, all the leading authorities, are positive upon the same side. Nor is any authority to the contrary anywhere to be found higher or heavier than a Spanish gazette. Contemplating the question, then, upon the plain ground where it is thus left, it is manifest that this whole agitation is altogether unofficial and absurd. As to "the remarkable change of policy on the part of the States toward Spain," which is assumed to exist by the Spanish press, there is room for very little doubt that those most sapient periodicals take counsel rather of their fears than of their wits. Had one of them sought for an expression of the real policy of this government, in a proper spirit and in a proper place that policy might have been incontestably ascertained, with a very slight expenditure of trouble. The inaugural address of the President contains the following words:—

"Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, but within our reach, a matter of vital importance to the future of the Republic. It is not in the future essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression—we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and patriotic, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world."

To add another line to the overwhelming reply afforded by this passage to the complaints in question, would be more than supererogation; and it may be safely asserted that this government will not appoint Mr. Soule for anything like filibuster proclivities, but because he was a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman.

The probability is, that the real objections to the opinions of Mr. Soule are not to anything he has advanced which could have given honest umbrage to the court of Spain, or which could have excited a genuine warmth of feeling in that quarter. His real offence consists in the bold and threatening position he takes in reference to Great Britain—in his denunciations of her attempts to exercise an armed police over the American seas—of her attempts to instigate, if possible, a Protectorate in Mexico, or otherwise to enmesh us with Spain; and in his loud appeals to the hereditary hatred universally felt in this country toward the habitual assumptions of that insolent power over the rights and liberties of our own people, in common with those of the whole civilized globe. Upon all these points, and upon the Mexican Protectorate itself, Spain is utterly indifferent and indolent. But England, on the contrary, (who wields a dictatorial dominion over even the opinions of her deprecable ally,) is only too keenly alive. If, then, there be any governmental influence at work, it is that of England, and not of Spain; of England, whose restless ambition and anxiety have aroused and kept in motion this fruitless agitation, and who would gladly accomplish the discomfiture of a statesman like Mr. Soule, the blunt audacity of whose courage angers so little for the success of English machinations upon this side of the Atlantic.

In short, without something more to make the matter even creditable, not a doubt can be rationally entertained of the reception of Mr. Soule. Should he be rejected, however, a reason must be furnished for it—a reason that would comport not only with the traditional dignity of Spain to give, but with the untraditional dignity of the United States to receive.

The East Railroad Accident—Will the Legislature do anything?

It is now well understood that railway passengers take the risk of the drawbridges of the line being down when the train reaches them. Railway companies have discharged their duty when they have appointed a bridge tender and established a signal. The former may be not only unfit for so responsible a post—he may be negligent and careless; his duties may be far too onerous for one man to fulfil—these matters concern travellers not the company, and if they result in accidents and loss of life, it is most unreasonable to lay blame at the directors' door. The signal may be invisible, or placed in so improper a position that it cannot be seen till it is too late to check the progress of the train; these are inconveniences for which the company is not responsible. Passengers paying their fare in a railroad, know what they have to expect. They have only themselves to blame, if in the middle of their journey the train is precipitated into a river or thrown from an embankment.

This principle—for the establishment of which we are indebted to the recent accidents at Newark and Wilmington—is a valuable addition to our compendium of railway law and usage. Every day adds some new doctrine to the budget; in course of time we may fairly expect that every contingency will be provided for, and precedents recorded for every possible emergency. When this consummation is reached, custom will have established a code of railway law on fundamental principles like the following:—1. Railway companies are responsible for checked baggage, but not for life or limb. 2. No blame shall attach to the officers of a railroad in consequence of a collision accompanied by loss of life, if either of the trains was behind time. 3. No blame shall attach to engineers, conductors or agents, in consequence of trains being behind time. 4. No blame shall be attached to railway officials in consequence of accidents at drawbridges, if it can be shown that a bridge tender had been appointed and a signal established. 5. Railway companies are not responsible for the vigilance of bridge tenders, or the suitability of signals. 6. Conductors shall be at liberty to run as few cars as they please, irrespective of the number of passengers, and although the inadequacy of standing room inside may drive many of the latter to the platforms outside. 7. Passengers standing on the platforms are liable to punishment, and if an accident occurs may be fined for their imprudence. 8. No warning shall be given of the approach of a train, and pedestrians and vehicles shall be freely permitted to cross or proceed along the track; in case of any person being run over and killed, the railway companies shall be entitled to claim damages from the relatives of the deceased.

Let no one hastily conclude that these rules are extravagant. Practically most of them are in force at the present moment. Remember the Newark massacre, and the more recent slaughter of the two unfortunate young men, Girvin and Titus, at Wilmington. Could rules 4 and 5 receive a more forcible illustration? Bear in mind the collision at Chicago, a few weeks since, by which sixteen human creatures were ruthlessly murdered. What was the defence of the company but the words of rule No. 2? Rules 6 and 7 are not strong enough for the Hudson River Railroad Company. On 2d July last, the 6 P.M. train left the city with several passengers more than it could accommodate. At Tarrytown, a few persons got out. The conductor immediately invited those who remained in the hindmost car to come forward, and unbolted the car. Every forward car was filled to overflowing, and the passengers, including several ladies, thus unceremoniously disposed of, were forced to stand on the platforms from Tarrytown to Fishkill and Poughkeepsie, the conductor being deaf to all expostulation. He was bound, poor fellow, to "make his time," and the company were too eager to swell their dividends to provide engines enough for the traffic. Again, we hear constantly of people being killed, "by their own imprudence" while crossing or walking on the track. But is it not notorious that most of the railway tracks are used as footpaths in the country? Has any one ever heard of a railroad official giving the slightest hint to people walking on the track of the danger they run? In other countries, railway companies are bound to fence in their tracks, and to exclude pedestrians from the enclosures. Here, there is not a fence post from one end of the line to the other. If the world were entirely inhabited by men of prudence and experience, such precautions would not be necessary; but the imprudent, the unwary, the foolish, the young, are as much exposed to the danger as their superiors in reason, and have a paramount claim to our protection. The public may depend upon it that Rule No. 8 is not far wide of the actual state of affairs.

It is with these facts before them that the New York Assembly, on Saturday, negatived Mr. Gilmore's motion to make the Railroad Accident bill the special order for to-day.

What explanation members are prepared to give of this vote, we are of course unable to say. The country now holds them responsible for loss of life on railroads. Directors are anxiously watching their proceedings, and exulting in the prolongation of the present era of parsimony and recklessness. The appointment of additional and more efficient officers, the increase of precautions, and the outlay which is required to insure a moderate guarantee for safety on railroads, are all delayed until the decision of the Legislature is known. Some companies, we have reason to know, would cheerfully vote the required expenditure, if they were assured that the precautions which their experience dictates would coincide with the views of the Legislature, and that the money spent would not be rendered useless by the adoption of another scheme for insuring security. In truth, the reluctance of other companies to alter their present thrifty system is very short-sighted policy—a candle-end economy, which is ruinous in the end. An inadequate force of officials, and an insufficient supply of engines, cars and other railway appurtenances, may save a few dollars on the face of a balance sheet; but it really occasions a loss, which is the greater because it cannot be appreciated. The safety of travellers and the profit of companies are inseparable. If the public could be convinced at the present moment, that any particular railroad leading out of New York was so efficiently

offered and managed that accidents were absolutely impossible on the line, the receipts would be doubled in a month.

The Legislature has yet two days before it. Two hours will do all that is required. Shall our last appeal be in vain?

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—THE MATHER IMPROVEMENT CASE.—Both houses of our Legislature have agreed to adjourn sine die on Wednesday, at three o'clock in the afternoon. We suspect that the tax-paying people of this State are indebted for this gratifying resolution to the fact that the Crystal Palace is to be formally inaugurated on Thursday, that the President of the United States and a portion of his cabinet are to be present, and that our very industrious lawmakers at Albany desire also to see the show. But for this, we might have had the session prolonged in interminable gas and twaddle upon various questions, to the end of the dog-days.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday till two o'clock—there is a chance, though a very slim one, for the central park, a better chance for the Railroad Accident bill, not much of a show for the Maine Liquor law, and a very slender prospect, indeed, for Mr. Taber's Catholic Church Property bill, upon which he has labored with a zeal worthy the most ardent neophyte of Loyola.

The all-absorbing question is the Mather impeachment case; and from the general indictment and the specimens against him which we published yesterday, it will be seen that his political enemies, whigs and barnburners, have made out, *prima facie*, a very serious case against him. According to the last vote of the Assembly on Saturday, however, the trial will not be prosecuted against him during the recess, the committee in behalf of the body having been refused. How the Assembly are to get round this impediment we shall probably learn between this evening and Wednesday, for that Mather is to be victimized by the whigs and soft shells appears to be a foregone conclusion.

Well, in any event, this extra session has done something, promised a good deal more, and has given occasion for a considerable waste of time, in both houses, in clamorous wranglings and noisy debates, during the very hottest of the late hot weather, to the great discomfort of all concerned. We can only be thankful for that which we have received, and if we are to be surprised by an astonishing despatch of business between this time and the final adjournment, so much the better.

THE FAIRS OF THE WORLD.—On the fifth and sixth pages will be found a history of the great fairs of the world, which we have no doubt will be read at this particular time with much interest and instruction. It will be seen from this, that the idea of great exhibitions, like that recently held in London, did not originate in England, but that France and other countries can lay equal claim to the honor. To England certainly belongs the credit of realizing the idea, and carrying it out on a grander scale than had ever before been attempted. Her palace of glass was the first grand structure of the kind ever erected for the purpose, and she first proved how successfully so gigantic an undertaking could be carried into execution.

Great fairs have been held in different parts of Europe long before the Crystal Palace was ever thought of, and were attended by perhaps as large a concourse of people; but none of them can compare with it in the number and variety of articles exhibited at that great museum of the industrial world. The fairs of France were entirely national, except those of Beaucaire and one or two other cities to which the manufactures of Belgium and other adjacent countries were admitted.

If we regard only the number of persons in attendance as the test by which the importance and character of a fair is to be judged, then all that have ever taken place in any other part of the world become insignificant in comparison with that which is held once in every twelve years at Hurdwar, in Hindostan. At this fair between one and two millions assemble, a large proportion of whom are pilgrims, who are led from the most remote parts of that country by their religious zeal and a desire to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges. Here we find the poor devotee mingling with the shrewd merchant—the one actuated by religious enthusiasm, and the other by a desire for gain. How different this from the great exhibitions of Europe, which, although attended by not more than one tenth or one twentieth part of the number, have been productive of incalculable benefits to the industrial classes! They show how much society is dependent upon them, and how indispensable is that labor which at one time was considered degrading and dishonorable. This is truly an age of progress in the industrial as well as in the political world; structures rivaling the most magnificent described in tales of Eastern enchantment have been created for the display of the works of art and science, and prizes of greater intrinsic value than those gained by the successful competitor for the favors of royalty have been awarded to the skillful mechanic. These exhibitions are full of a glorious promise for the future; they foretell that good time coming when men will be found contending only in the peaceful walks of industry, and all nations will be joined in one great brotherhood.

THE PASSAGE OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.—The following, extracted from the Liverpool Courier of the 29th of June, makes the last passage of the Cunard steamer Arabia somewhat longer than was at first reported:—

The Arabia has, on this occasion, achieved the fastest passage ever made across the Atlantic. She sailed from New York at 12:35 P.M. on the 10th, and at 2:10 P.M. passed Cape Cod. She was on the 11th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 12th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 13th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 14th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 15th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 16th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 17th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 18th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 19th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 20th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 21st at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 22nd at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 23rd at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 24th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 25th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 26th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 27th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 28th at 10:15 A.M. at the Cape of 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